

THE START NETWORK HAD TWO APPROACHES TO HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

START FUNDS

Providing flexible, pooled contingency funding for, small to medium-scale crises.

START READY

A new service, providing predictable triggered funding at scale for predictable crises – using innovative risk analysis, collective planning and pre-positioned financing.

GLOBAL START FUND: DEALING WITH UNDER-THE-RADAR CRISES



RAPID, EFFECTIVE FINANCE



FOCUSING ON 3 TYPES OF HUMANITARIAN NEED



UNDERFUNDED
SMALL TO MEDIUM
SCALE CRISES



SPIKES IN CHRONIC
HUMANITARIAN
CRISES



FORECASTS OF
IMPENDING
CRISES

WHAT SORTS OF SITUATIONS ARE FOR START FUND ANTICIPATION ALERTS?

Any situation where there are signals that a crisis is coming

When a significant deterioration is forecasted, and the situation has tipped out of 'normal'

Anticipatory responses should take place before the situation could be described as a humanitarian crisis

WHAT FORECASTS DO START NETWORK MEMBERS USE TO RAISE AN ALERT?

Credible forecasts from forecasting partners

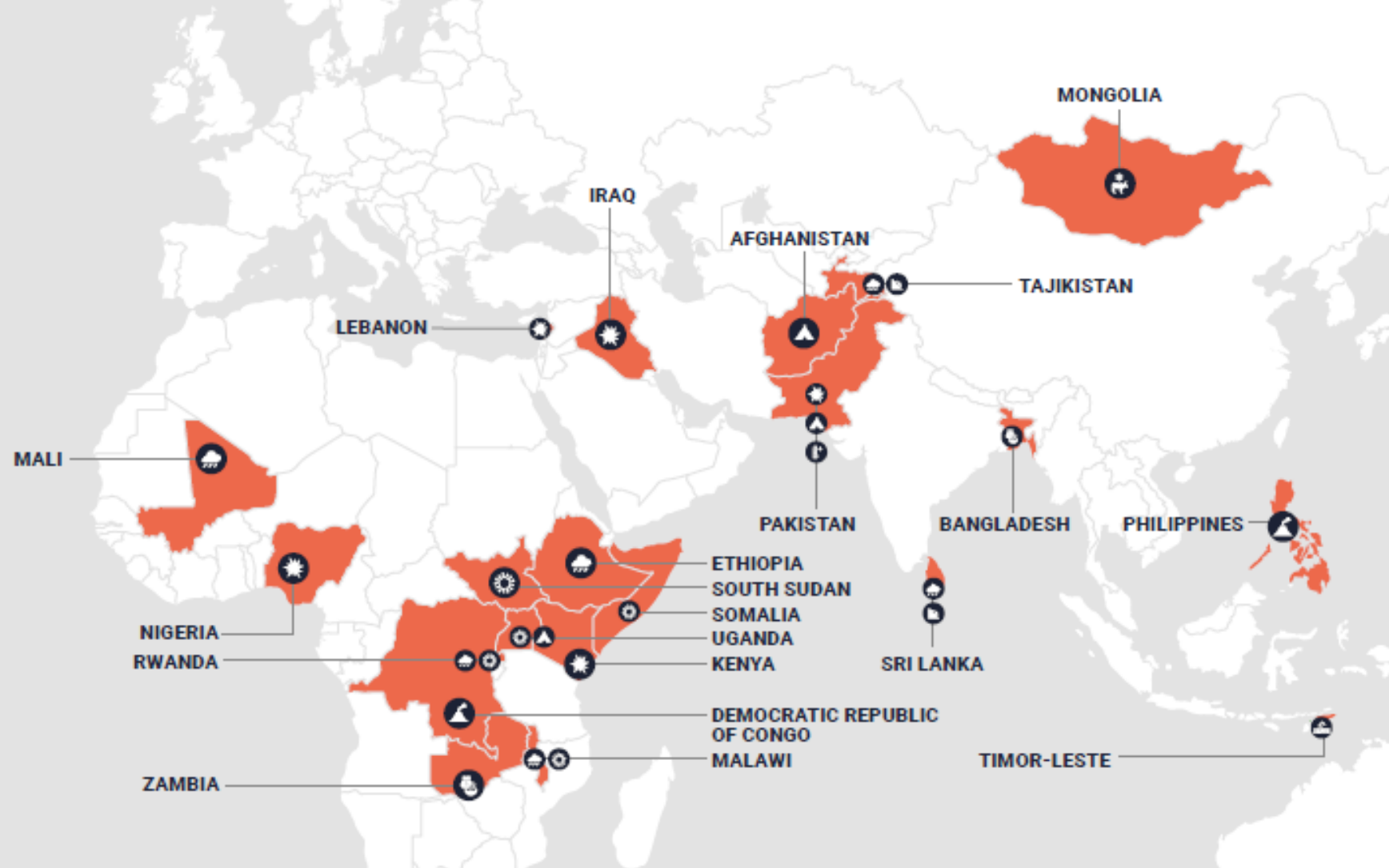
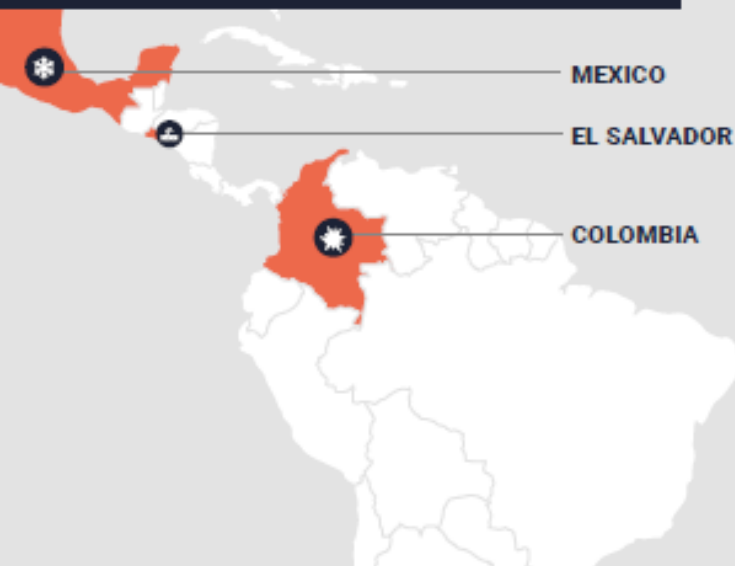
Ideally from multiple sources on multiple levels

Contextual knowledge (community members or local forecasts)

Collaborative risk analysis across agencies

Information pointing to increased risks (i.e. pre-existing vulnerabilities from other hazards)

START FUND ANTICIPATION ALERTS



START
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Heatwave



Volcanic eruption



Flooding/rains



Landslides



Drought



Disease outbreak



Cold snap



dzud



Livelihood/food insecurity



Refugees/
Forced refugee returns



Conflict, displacement,
election violence

START READY: PREDICTABLE RISK

NATIONAL NETWORKS OF NGOs DEVELOP THEIR COUNTRY SYSTEM TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PREDICTABLE RISKS

Predictable risks (flooding, drought etc) happen with some pattern of regularity, which we can model.

TIER SYSTEM

3



CONTINGENCY PLAN & COST

4



OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS

1



FINANCE STRATEGY

2



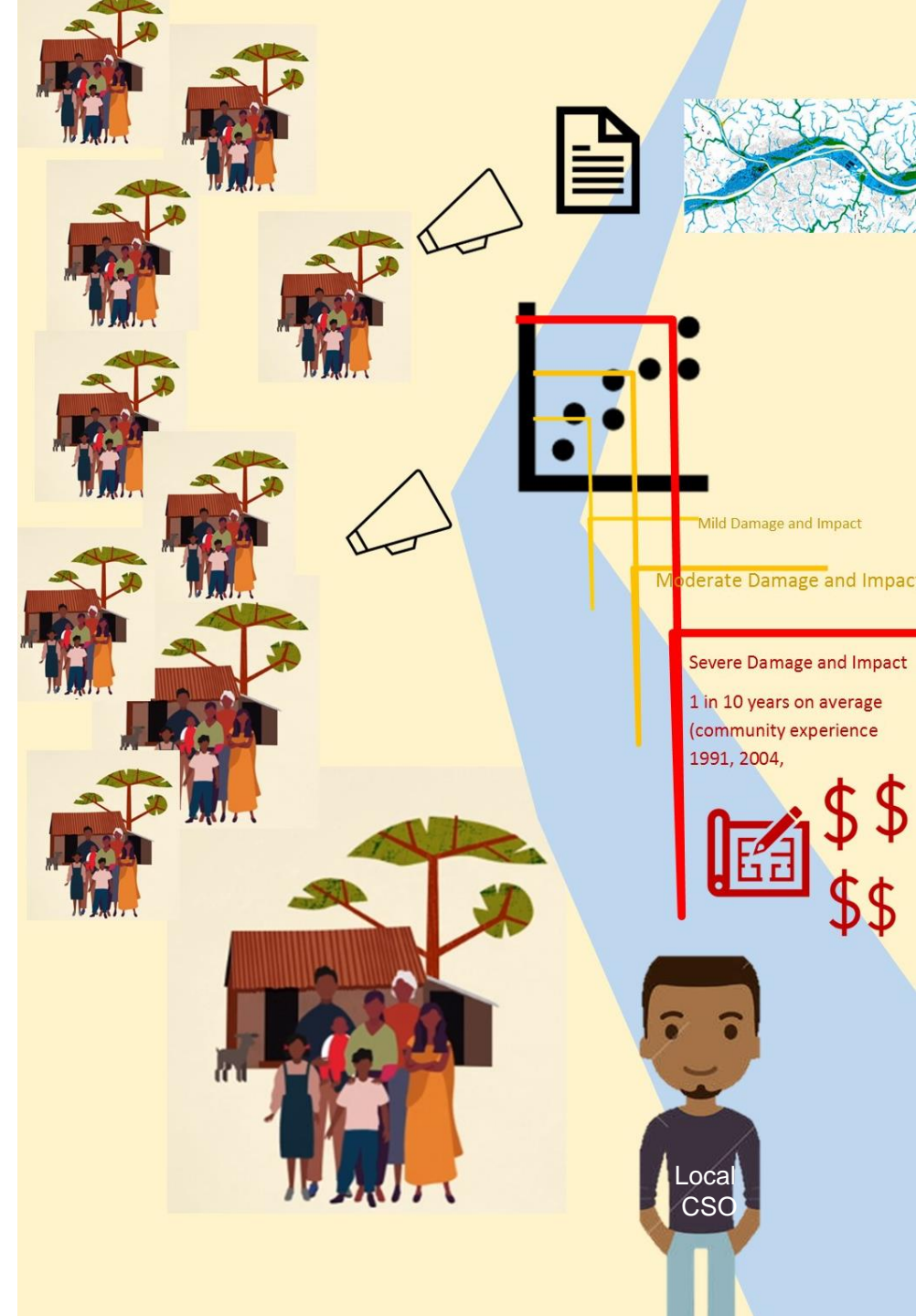
RISK ANALYSIS

5

PREPOSITIONED FUND REQUEST

START READY BUILDING STEPS

- Our members work together and with communities to develop the **Disaster Risk Financing systems**, which can respond to climate risks, supported by Start Platforms technical services as required.
- Identifying what **events in the past** were damaging – looking at scientific information, reports and community knowledge and experience.
- Different **severities** of damaged are identified and how **often they are likely** to occur from the analysis and how climate change may shift this.
- **Contingency Plans** are also developed for these possible scenarios and co designed and validated by people at risk. This identifies how much support communities may need and will cost for our members or community teams to provide if those event threaten.



START READY BUILDING STEPS

- Members in country bring together the planning and costs into a total amount of pay-out required for the different severity scenarios. These are for risks which are **predictable** and require guaranteed funding once triggers are met and financing at scale, from START READY
- Start Fund and Start Ready may mobilize for the same crisis – floods (Ready), landslides (Fund). Food security - Drought – (Ready), conflict and food price fluctuation – (Funds)



CASE STUDY 2

INSURING AGAINST DROUGHT IN SENEGAL

ARC Replica is an innovative drought insurance mechanism, in which NGOs work alongside government to plan and provide timely support to at-risk communities when drought is forecast. In 2020, it triggered a \$10.6m payout, the largest ever early action payout to civil society.

It improved coordination between NGOs: NGO staff interviewed during the payout consistently indicated that their organisation's coordination with other NGOs was better than previous drought projects.

It built positive relationships between NGOs and local government: Strong relationships meant Start Network members could implement while other NGO projects were blocked due to Covid-19.

It reduced the number of households going a whole day without eating: For example, while 21% of households surveyed reporting going a day without eating after the first distribution compared to only 2% after the final distribution.

It reduced the need to send children out to work: After the first distribution, 18% of households surveyed reported they'd sent children out to work during the past week, compared to only 5% after the final distribution.



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Thank you

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